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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/782,858

02/23/2004

Min-soo Kim

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EXAMINER

MERED, HABTE

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2616

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

07/09/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/782,858

Applicant(s)

KIM ET AL.

Examiner

Habte Mered

Art Unit

2616

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 February 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5/1/2006.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is in response to communication filed on 02/23/2004.
2. Claims 1-11 are pending. Claims 1 and 5 are the base independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

1. **Claims 1, 3, and 4** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Gloe (US Pub. No. 20040083306).

Gloe teaches a method and apparatus for maintaining Internet Domain.

2. Regarding **claim 1**, Gloe discloses a method of allocating an Internet Protocol (IP) address and detecting duplication of the IP address in a network environment (**See Figures 2, 6, and 7**), comprising the steps of: allocating an initial IP address to a terminal (**See Figure 6, element 603 and Figure 7, element 702, and Paragraphs 9 and 37. Note that the terminals are self configuring and generate IP address**); sending and receiving broadcast messages (**See Paragraph 31**); detecting duplication of the IP address while sending and receiving the broadcast messages (**Figure 7, step 704 and Paragraph 56 and Paragraph 169 and section 5.4**); updating a Duplicate Address Detection (DAD) table through searches of at least one of a DAD table and a

history table (**See Figure 4, and Paragraphs 41, 87, 92, and 114**); and determining whether a collision of the IP address occurs using a DAD timer handler (**See Paragraph 154**).

3. Regarding **claim 3**, Gloe discloses a method wherein the terminal allocates the initial IP address to itself. (**See Figure 6, element 603 and Figure 7, element 702, and Paragraphs 9 and 37. Note that the terminals are self-configuring and generate IP address**)

4. Regarding **claim 4**, Gloe discloses a method, wherein the broadcast messages are one-hop broadcast messages. (**See Paragraph 31 – by definition broadcast messages are one hop and in this case from the router to each host is considered one hop.**)

5. **Claims 5, 6, and 8-11** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Koodli et al (US Pub. No. 2004/0081122), hereinafter referred to as Koodli.

Koodli teaches a method and system for fast IP connectivity in a mobile network.

6. Regarding **claim 5**, Koodli discloses a method of allocating an Internet Protocol (IP) address and detecting duplication of the IP address in a network environment (**See Figures 3 and 4**), comprising the steps: (a) initially allocating a tentative IP address to a terminal (**See Paragraph 32 – tentative IP in Koodli's system is referred to as unconfirmed IP address**) (b) determining whether the tentative IP address can be used by the terminal (**See Figure 3, steps 304, 306, and 308**); (c) comparing the tentative IP address with at least one other IP address (**Figure 3, step 316**); (d) if the tentative IP address has a duplicate, selecting an advisory IP

address that does not exist (**See Figure 3, step 316 – advisory IP address is referred to as normal address in Koodli's system**); (e) sending the advisory IP address to the terminal (**See paragraph 56**) (f) performing step (b) using the advisory IP address as the tentative IP address. (**See paragraphs 32 and 56 – if the terminal generates the advisory IP address then it goes through the DAD duplication check and if the router generates it the DAD check is not needed.**)

7. Regarding **claim 6**, Koodli discloses a method wherein the terminal allocates the tentative IP address to itself. (**See Paragraph 32 – tentative IP in Koodli's system is referred to as unconfirmed IP address.**)

8. Regarding **claim 8**, Koodli discloses a method wherein the network environment has no central server. (**See Figure 1 – no central server is shown or taught**)

9. Regarding **claim 9**, Koodli discloses a method, wherein at least one other IP address is located in a duplicate address detection (DAD) table. (**See Paragraph 50 and Figure 4 – steps 408, 410, 420, 422**)

10. Regarding **claim 10**, Koodli discloses a method, wherein the advisory IP address does not exist in the DAD table. (**See Paragraph 50 and Figure 4 – steps 408, 414, 416, 420, 424**)

11. Regarding **claim 11**, Koodli discloses a method, wherein a neighboring terminal selects the advisory IP address. (**See Figure 2 and Paragraphs 46-48**)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

12. **Claim 2** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gloe in view of Uematsu (US Pub. No. 2002/0075836).

Uematsu teaches a method of checking address duplication in an ad-hoc environment.

13. Regarding **claim 2**, Gloe fails to disclose a method wherein the network environment is an ad-hoc network environment.

Uematsu discloses a method of checking duplicate address in an ad-hoc environment. **(See Paragraph 2, Figures 1,2, and 21)**

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Gloe's duplicate address checking method to incorporate it in an ad-hoc environment. The motivation is to minimize IP address collision and consequently packet collision in the shared medium.

14. **Claim 7** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Koodli in view of Uematsu (US Pub. No. 2002/0075836).

15. Regarding **claim 7**, Koodli fails to disclose a method wherein the network environment is an ad-hoc network environment.

Uematsu discloses a method of checking duplicate address in an ad-hoc environment. **(See Paragraph 2, Figures 1,2, and 21)**

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Koodli's duplicate address checking method to

incorporate it in an ad-hoc environment. The motivation is to minimize IP address collision and consequently packet collision in the shared medium.


Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Habte Mered whose telephone number is 571 272 6046. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday 9:30AM to 5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doris H. To can be reached on 571 272 7629. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

HM
06-23-2007


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